

GREECE.

A new ministry has been formed in Greece, under the Prime Minister, M. Kallivas. It is composed, almost wholly of men well known, who have held office at different periods during the war of independence, and since Greece has become a nation.

SWITZERLAND.

The new harmony of the Swiss confederation appears to be again on the point of being disturbed by dissensions in the canton of the Valais.

The disturbance in Switzerland appears to be of the most trivial nature. No further notice is taken of them in the French papers.

BELGIUM.

The ministers of justice in Belgium have laid before the chamber of representatives a bill for the entire suppression of lotteries.

GERMANY.

There were riots in Munich on Friday week, on account of a rise in the price of beer. The King showed himself, and exhorted the rioters to disperse; but the tumult was not quelled without a somewhat sanguinary use of soldiery and cannon.

Hamburg is fast rising from the ashes of 1842. Notwithstanding the vast number of buildings that have been erected, great activity is still prevailing in various parts of the city, and houses are rearing their heads where, but a few days before, nothing was to be seen but the remains of former habitations. It appears by a letter from Hamburg that the account of losses occasioned by the great fire in that city has only just been correctly ascertained. It is about 72 million of francs.

RUSSIA.

A new abstinence law, ordained by the Emperor of Russia, has frightened some numbers of that nation. For a family of three, who passed a year away from Russia, the abstinence amounts to about £240.

We learn from Belgrade, under date of the 20th of April, that the Serbian government had made it a condition of the commutation of the punishment to which the insurgents had been sentenced, and that the two ministers, Wuchitch and Petrowitch, should be recalled. The Russian government has used every exertion on behalf of the insurgents, who were evidently partisans of that power.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS. The legal arguments, which had occupied the whole week, on the motion for a new trial, in the case of O'Connell and his colleagues, closed in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday evening last, with a powerful speech on behalf of the crown from the Irish Attorney General.

Mr. Fitzmaurice then rose and claimed the right to reply, on the part of the traversers, on account of entirely new matter introduced by the Attorney General, contrary to arrangement.

The Attorney-General decidedly objected; but the court, speaking through Judge Burton, announced that they would consider the matter and decide the point on Monday morning.

On Monday not a syllable was said on the subject either by the judges or the counsel on one side or the other.

On Tuesday, about 12 o'clock, the judges, who had been nearly two hours in consultation, entered the court, wearing the appearance of men who had been engaged in very earnest discussion. All the law officers of the crown, with some of the counsel for defence, and two of the traversers, Messrs. Stierle and Tierney, were present. After a short pause, the Lord Chief Justice, addressing the Attorney General, said—"Mr. Attorney, I am sorry to tell you that the court find they cannot give judgment in the case until the next term."

The case, of course, was understood to mean that of 'The Queen v. O'Connell, and others.' The Attorney General dropped into his seat, in a few moments the court was comparatively empty. The ready facility of the judges has had the natural effect of inviting further dilatory experiments; a variance, it appears, had been discovered between the verdict as returned by the jury and the entry of it upon the *postea*. This is a matter which in Westminster Hall would not occupy five minutes. The error, if error there be, is the error of the officer of the court which Lord Denman would order as a matter of course, to be amended upon a single suggestion; but Heaven only knows to how many months' delay and to how many thick octavo volumes of speeches, the crotchets may give occasion in Dublin.

Trinity term commenced on the 22d of May and ends on the 12th inst. If the decision on the trial be against the defendants, then comes the motion for an arrest of judgment, which may occupy the whole ensuing term. If not there is the writ of error, which will afford materials for another month's speculating.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

VAN BURENISM ILLUSTRATED. The maddest followers of Van Burenism, now that their prospect for 'spoils' is blasted, have become venomous. One of his organs in this city (not the Argus) in its desperation, and with its intuitive malignity, assails Messrs. Clay & Frelinghuysen in terms so coarse and brutal as to disgust the fair minded men of its own party. Let those who read this low, malignant slang attack upon two of our most eminent and beloved fellow citizens, remember that it comes from Mr. Van Buren's Albany Family Organ.

THE PURITAN AND BLACKLEG.

The nomination of so straight-laced man as Frelinghuysen on the same ticket with the 'Kentucky Oxen' will be sure to remind the people of that former coalition of puritan and blackleg, which was once arrayed against them.

The whigs in bringing Mr. Frelinghuysen's strong pretensions to morality and christian virtue to aid of Mr. Clay, thus seeking in the combination an approach to the average of decent morality, forget that however much they may gain by the conjunction, they cannot but lose by the contrast. Blacklegism never looks blacker than when placed beside puritanism; puritanism never more hypocritical than when aided to shuffle the pack and arrange the card of political gamblers.

There is in the following advice, the key to success—let there be light and the whig cause must triumph! It comes from an exchange, we know not the paternity, but it should be inscribed on tablets at the head of every Club Room in the Union.—(Phil. Forum.)

"Whigs! if you get a good speech, a well-written pamphlet, a valuable document, or a well-conducted whig paper, read it carefully, and hand it over to some neighbor or friend and induce him to read it and to arrive at the truth. If we can only get the people to read and understand the true state of the political questions that divide the people, they would nearly all be sound whigs—the active and vigilant. Get the people to read—the young men and the old men. Let there be light!"

IN LINE AT LAST! The Journal of Commerce has finally found a candidate to its liking. Mr. Polk goes for Texas and against the Tariff. David Hale can now strike his neutral flag and sail openly under the British and Texas ensigns. With a Free Trade and Texas Candidate, the J. of C. is without a pretext for cruising under false colors. The "Deer in Foreheads but Dog at heart" cannot now as heretofore, while professing friendship, smite the whig party under the fifth rib. (Eve. Journal.)

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY MORNING,
JUNE 13.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW YORK.

WHIG STATE & RATIFICATION CONVENTION.

At Burlington, Wednesday, June 26, 1844.

The Whigs of the State of Vermont, (and all others without regard to name) who are in favor of the elevation of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency, and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN to the Vice Presidency of the United States, are requested to meet in Convention at BURLINGTON, on WEDNESDAY the 26th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating Candidates for State Officers and Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. And also to confirm the nominations made by the National Convention held at Baltimore the first of May last, for Presidency and Vice Presidency; and for the transaction of other matters deemed necessary, preparatory to the Annual September Election.

As Governor Mattocks declines being considered a candidate for re-election, (which will be seen by his letter herewith made public,) a new candidate for that office is to be selected. This circumstance, together with matters connected with National affairs, must render this convention a very interesting one to the Whig party.

The Committee suggest therefore that the Whigs of the State be not represented by delegates or individuals, but that the whole Whig party appear there in mass.

A number of distinguished gentlemen from abroad is expected, will be present, and address the Convention.

CALVIN TOWNSLEY,
HILAND HALL,
HAMDEN CUTTS,
D. W. C. CLARKE,
GEORGE A. ALLEN,
E. P. WALTON, JR.,
S. W. KEYES,
A. G. CHADWICK,

State Central Committee.

May 30, 1844.

GOVERNOR MATTOCKS' LETTER.

To CALVIN TOWNSLEY, Esq., Chairman of the State Whig Central Committee:

As a Whig Convention is soon to be called to nominate State officers, and as I may again be proposed for Governor, if I remain silent, I take the liberty to inform you and the Freeman of the State, that I most respectfully decline being a candidate for re-election. The reason for doing this, having held the office but one year, although undoubtedly anticipated, should be stated.

The overwhelming affliction with which it has pleased God to visit me, has rendered me unfit to be the Chief Magistrate of this intelligent State, where there so many of far superior qualifications, and whose minds are not impaired by old age and mental suffering.

In retiring forever from private life, I desire to express my gratitude to the People of the State for the offices which, by their representatives, they have conferred upon me.

During the canvass for the office which I now hold, the support of my political friends and especially the Whig Press, deserve my warmest acknowledgments; and my opponents, including their presses, (with a few small exceptions) gave me battle in a manner that was fair and honorable, for which I offer them my thanks.

People of Vermont, Adieu! I have known you long, and love you well—and may the Almighty have you in His holy keeping.

JOHN MATTOCKS.

Peacham, April 10, 1844.

RUTLAND COUNTY WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whigs of Rutland County are notified to meet at Castleton on Friday the 21st day of June, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for State Senators, and make all proper arrangements to secure such a triumph of the Whig party, in the important approaching contest, that Vermont may exhibit to her sister States, her star (which has never set) still high in the ascendant.

A. G. DANA,
J. EDGERTON, JR.,
A. ALLEN,
HANSARD HODGES,
HARVEY BUTTON,

County Committee.

Brendon June 1, 1844.

The Whig Young Men of the County of Rutland are requested to meet at Castleton on Friday the 21st day of June inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. to respond to the nomination of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN—at which time a constitution for the formation of a Young Men's County Club will be presented by the Committee. A full attendance of the FREEMEN of the County is respectfully requested.

GEO. W. STRONG,
I. T. WRIGHT,
E. L. ORMSBEE,
H. BUTTON,
B. F. WINSLOW,

Young Men's County Committee.

Rutland, June 3, 1844.

PITTSFORD WHIG ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of this association will be on Monday evening the 24th inst. in the upper school room at 7 o'clock at which time and place the Whigs of Pittsford are requested to assemble to appoint delegates to the coming State Convention, at Burlington—hear the report of their delegation to the late Whig Convention at Baltimore, and to attend to such other business as may come before them.

It is hoped that some of the returning members of Congress, and other gentlemen from abroad, may be present, to address the meeting.

THE CONVENTIONS.—WHIGS AWAKE! VERMONT CALLS!!

We are glad to learn that arrangements are making for a general turn-out for the County Convention, at Castleton, next week. This is as it should be. If there is any truth in our reiterated assertions that the success of our principles are of vital importance to the well-being of our country—if it is true that the interests of Vermont demand our exertions in sustaining this cause—if we would show any resistance to the foul attempt of our opponents to sacrifice the tariff at the shrine of Texas Land Speculators—in all conscience then, let us be patriotic enough to make some small sacrifices for the common good.

E. D. CULVER, Esq. of Greenwich, N. Y.—whose speech at Burlington in 1840 was received with the most lively demonstrations of pleasure—has given his positive agreement to be present and address the people at Castleton. Our Representatives in Congress have moreover been invited to be present at this Convention, and it is more than probable that some of them may be there. The 'latch string' we are informed, will be seen outside the door of our Castleton friends, and now all that is wanting, is that the Whigs of Rutland County should arouse themselves and give the Locos a small touch of 1840. Let us all attend the Convention at Castleton—that arrangements may be made for a full attendance at Burlington on the 26th.

THE TARIFF.—WHO WILL DESERT IT?

The readiness with which the Locofoco press of Vermont come 'into line' in the support of the new nominee of the party for President, is in accordance with their usual subserviency to party dictation and discipline. Within the past year we have seen the columns of the press of this party teeming with abuse and misrepresentations in regard to the tariff of 1842;—and while they have at all times used every effort to destroy it, and weaken the confidence of all, as to its beneficial effects upon the interests of Vermont—yet their opposition to it has ever been, professedly, upon the ground of the INSUFFICIENCY OF THE PROTECTION AFFORDED BY IT.

With much mock gravity and apparent honesty they have devoted what time they could spare from their assaults upon the private character of Mr. Clay, to the investigation of the precise extent of his views upon this question—fearing (honest souls) that he was falling away from his 'first love' of this, to us, important measure, and that in his apostasy, the interests of Vermont would be seriously endangered. We have also seen them vainly attempting to maintain that Mr. Van Buren and the party were cruelly misrepresented by the Whigs, who have charged upon them a hostility to the principle of Protection, and insisting upon it with all imaginable pertinacity that they constituted the true tariff party.

We rejoice that in the coming contest, this miserable humbuggery can be no longer carried on.—We suppose that in the nomination of J. A. K. Polk as the candidate of their party for the Presidency, they endorse his 'free trade' Abstractionism; and we imagine that no Locofoco will now be found to claim longer, that "the principle of Protection is as safe in their hands as it would be in the hands of the Whigs." The truth is, what little interest the Locofoco party of the North had left in the Tariff question, and all the democracy they ever had in any, has been bargained away and transferred to the South. A regular sale and full surrender of all claim to every Northern interest, has, by these Northern doughfaces, been finally staked upon a single issue—and in the vain hope of keeping for a few months longer the breath of life in the disabled body of Locofocoism, they have made an entire sacrifice of every principle upon which they could ever hope to retain the vote of the North. It has long been seen that this party is, in every essential respect, peculiarly a Southern party. It has ever been governed and guided by the Locofoco, Freebooting, mad-cap 'chivalry' of the South—and to them have the Northern leaders of this party ever yielded a strict obedience. The drafts which they have so frequently drawn upon the North, have, in every instance, by their minions here, been duly honored—often by our dishonor! and our best and dearest interests have, from time to time, been sacrificed as 'tribute' to their exactions. But notwithstanding we have so long witnessed the alacrity with which the northern portion of this party have obeyed the commands of the Southern free trade Abstractionists—though we have ever seen them yielding a ready obedience to their dictation, and their late cast-away Chief, bending in disgraceful humility before the offended dignity of Southern Slaveocracy—yet we did not so soon look for the perfect surrender of soul and body both, which the Northern portion of the party are now, by their leaders, required to make.

But the most important question to us, in this matter, is, will the enlightened and intelligent portion of the Vermont freemen, who are attached to this party, be thus bound in chains and passed over as a sacrifice to southern rapacity and avarice? Are they ready to surrender all the cherished principles of the 'free North,' for the sake of party, or for the name—without a particle of the spirit—of democracy? We ask you of the Locofoco party who believe yourselves democrats—will you lend your aid to this unholy alliance? Will you still close your eyes upon all else but party, and engage anew in a cause which is designed to bind forever the chains of millions of people, in our, so called, free country, in a most abject bondage? Would you see your country cursed beyond the hope of relief, with this infamous system? Again we ask, if you will, for the sake of a party name, see the tariff!—a measure of policy for which we have so long and so vigorously contended—for which the energies of our best men, in congress and out, have been for years most nobly devoted,—we say, will you see this peculiarly Northern principle, now that it has successfully worked its way through all opposition, dragged to the polluted altar of party? and there offered up as a sacrifice to Texan 'land jobbers' and Southern nullifiers.

If the Locofoco papers are pleased to invest J. A. K. Polk, the defeated candidate for Governor and their 'available' candidate for the Presidency, with the title of *Young Hickory*. This is 'clothing the Ass in a Lion's skin' with a vengeance. We know that pokes were often made of hickory, and that 'Hickory' made this Polk,—but that Polk can ever make an 'Old Hickory,' is not to be believed. But be this as it may, we feel sure that with this *Anti-Tariff, Annexation Polk*, the people of Vermont will not be poked.

Who Triumphed?—It has been claimed by almost all the Locofoco papers—and admitted we see by a few of the Whig party—that although Mr. Van Burenfest the nomination at the Loco Convention, in the nomination of Gov. Polk, he and his faction obtained a decided triumph over Mr. Calhoun and his friends. We cannot for the life of us see where Mr. Van Buren can gather consolation in the result of this nomination; while it is, we think, apparent that Mr. Calhoun has obtained a perfect victory over him. J. C. Calhoun stated emphatically in his last public letter, that no nominee of this (or any) Convention should receive his support, unless he was opposed to the AMERICAN SYSTEM, and the discussion of the question of Slavery in Congress. On both these questions J. A. K. Polk and the South Carolina 'Chivalry' can go hand in hand.

George M. Dallas, it is not to be doubted, received the nomination for Vice President upon the same grounds,—as it is admitted on all hands that after the refusal of Mr. Wright to accept his nomination, Ex-Governor Fairfield of Maine would have been the most prominent candidate, but for the hostility of the Southern Slaveocrats in consequence of his once having refused to deliver up certain fugitive Slaves, upon the requisition of the Gov. of Georgia. Accordingly the nomination was tendered to Mr. Dallas, as his sentiments upon the subject of Slavery were well known. His beautiful brochure (which we publish to-day) was in the hands of Mr. Walker, and which gave sufficient evidence of his adhesion to the odious project of annexation, which would forever establish the system of Slavery upon this country.

ATTENTION LOCOS. We ask the honest Locofocos who have so deeply sympathized with the 'Liberty party' in view of the moral unfitness of Henry Clay for the Presidency, and who have cheered on the press of that party in their miserable attacks upon him—to read the following sketch of one J. A. K. POLK, who the locos propose running in opposition to Mr. Clay. The Boston 'Morning Chronicle' the daily organ of the 'Liberty party,' gives us the outlines of Mr. Polk's character thus:—

"A Slaveholder of Tennessee—A duellist, who has deliberately shot at, and killed his neighbor. As Speaker in Congress, he gave great license to rovelism and insubordination."

His construction of the gag rules was most arbitrary and unreasonable; deciding that a rule against the reception of abolition petitions prohibited all allusion to slavery in debate.

Having been Governor of his own State one term, he was rejected by the people at the next election, and this rejection has since been repeated. His greatest claim is that he is in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas to the Union—with the understanding that annexation is *ipso facto* WAR against Mexico.

His other claim is, that he is Gen. Jackson's pet, and was fixed on him nearly ten years ago, to be Mr. Van Buren's successor, and the nomination is a ratification of Jackson's last will. The addition of the Texas pledge is a fulfillment of the codicil."

We are anxious to hear what the press of the Locofoco party will have to offer in reference to the 'blood stained hand' of Gov. Polk. In regard to Mr. Dallas' vote upon the bill to recharter the U. S. Bank the excuse [though false] has been rendered that he was under instructions. Was Mr. Polk instructed by his constituents, to kill a man in a duel? Speak, gentlemen, speak! We know you were honest in expressing your abhorrence of duellists and slaveholders, and having claimed to be more favorable than the Whigs towards abolitionism, you certainly would not ask the support of the 'moral and religious' people of New England, for a candidate for President, who has deliberately shot his neighbor—who is a slaveholder—upon whose plantation the 'sound of the lash' is heard: and who [worse than all] has ever opposed the right of petition and who is now in favor of perpetuating the infamous system of slavery. We say you are too honest to ask this, and we are now anxiously looking for some of the tallest specimens of locofoco ground and lofty tumbling, in this matter. Do not delay then, but give us your best jumps.

We hope that all will read attentively the letter of Mr. Hardin, which we publish on the outside of our paper to-day. The views of J. A. K. Polk, upon a subject of vital interest to Vermont, is there faithfully given; and they will be found such, we think, as will secure to him the entire opposition of every true Vermonter. We have long heard the Locos objecting to the present Tariff upon the ground that the duty on Wool was too low,—and to show us their sincerity, they now nominate a candidate for President who declares it as his opinion that "WOOL SHOULD BE ADMITTED DUTY FREE." Is this the 'incidental protection,' we wonder, of which we have heard so much?—or is it a Locofoco definition of 'specific' or 'horizontal duties'?

We hope, also, that the Letter of Gov. Polk, on Annexation, will be read by all. It will be found that he goes the 'whole figure' in favor of this chivalrous enterprise, and seems to care but little whether we take Texas, or Texas takes us—if the 'union' is only formed. By the way, it must be this 'union,' we think, which the Locos papers refer to, when they say, in announcing their nominations, that "ALL'S WELL!—THE UNION IS SAFE."

When Gen. Harrison was nominated for president in 1839, the locofocos said, why don't you put up Mr. Clay? He is the representative of your principles, and we want to have a contest for principles.—Well now Mr. Clay is our candidate, and we hear no discussions of principle from that side; personal abuse of Mr. Clay is their only weapons of attack.—*Lowell Courier.*

While the Loco Focos here laugh at our whig songs, their brethren in Pennsylvania are sending out duties in Duch, in favor of MUEHLERBERG, their candidate for Governor. Heinrich Muehlherbergh is der mann, Which we'll elect, or all be d—

We never see two such antagonistic words as religion and Loco Focoism coupled together, without thinking of an old Spaniard who always swore by the 'Holy devil'!

HON. S. FOOT.

It will, we feel sure, be gratifying to the friends of the first Congressional district of Vermont, to learn that their voice—through their able representative Mr. Foot—has at length been heard in Congress—and in a manner highly creditable both to the Representative and the State. Mr. Foot has been singularly unfortunate in not being able to obtain the floor—but judging from the commendation which is upon all hands expressed in regard to his speech delivered on the 4th inst. we should think he had fully made up for lost time.

This effort of Mr. Foot was made while the house was in Comm. of the whole upon the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Bill—and is spoken of by the correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer as "emphatically the speech of the Session." He says that "in matter and manner it was decidedly superior to any political effort made in the house this session, and was listened to with the greatest attention." Well may the Whig party of Vermont feel proud of their *exaltation* now in Congress. We append to these remarks the following notice of Mr. Foot's speech which we take from the United States Gazette.

"On returning at half-past six, Mr. Foot of Vermont, was speaking for the first time since he entered Congress, and it is doing him no more than justice to say that as a speaker there is not a superior in that body. Being rather above the ordinary size, he has a manly presence, a fine forehead, expressive eye, good features, a full toned voice, and an easy, graceful manner. His diction was extremely chaste, his delivery easy, his arguments and points strong, though his language was free from every thing calculated to irritate and provoke. I did not hear the whole of his speech, but enough of it to satisfy me that the universal commendation and admiration I heard expressed, by gentlemen of both parties, was not unwarranted. Mr. F. has made various attempts during the session to obtain the floor—upon the question of admitting the general ticket members, and upon the Tariff question—but has never succeeded until to-day. He will find no difficulty hereafter, for it is a pleasure, even to an opponent, to listen to him. Would to heaven the House were composed entirely of such men as he and some others I could name. Vermont is ably represented by him, Judge Colamer and the learned Mr. Marsh. OLIVER OLDSCHOOL."

MR. DALLAS AND TEXAS.

Mr. Dallas, the Loco-Foco nominee for the Vice Presidency, is an out and open advocate for the immediate Annexation of Texas, as will be perceived by the following rhapsodical soap-bubble which he piles upon Mr. Walker's letter.—The latter gentleman must have an insatiable maw for flattery if he is not satisfied with this dose.—Mr. W.'s letter advocates immediate Annexation, regardless of National Faith, and the consequences of War; and it is therefore, fair and legitimate to infer that the eulogist of that letter is an advocate of the measure. The issue to go before the country, therefore, is between Immediate Annexation, National Perfidy and War, or the Faith of Treaties, and the Honor of the Country.

Whig Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1844.

My Dear Sir,—I cannot resist the impulse to tell you how much delight I have taken in reading your pamphlet on Texas, &c. It is comprehensive, clear, argumentative, and eloquent. Nothing can remove or resist your facts, and I defy ingenuity to assail the justice and integrity of your deductions. In the midst of all my distractions at the bar, my head has been running on this topic for some months, and your admirable brochure come to me like manna in the way of starved people. I cannot tell you, without using words which you might consider extravagant, how highly I appreciate your labors, and how sincerely, as an American Democrat, I thank you.

Truly and ever yours,

GEORGE M. DALLAS.

Hon. R. J. WALKER.

The Albany Evening Journal says:—That the Loco Foco Meeting in that city on Thursday evening, approving and accepting the nomination of James K. Polk, run the regular changes on what are called the "landmarks of democracy." As we have an idea that western and southern men understand these "landmarks" as they have been observed by this candidate for the Presidency, full as well as Mr. Andrew J. Colvin, we give the annexed extract from a speech of Mr. Hardin of Illinois, in the House of Representatives, on Monday last.

What now, he asked, were the beautiful principles of this man James K. Polk? He has been deedly opposed to the sub-Treasury and then for it; he has been in favor of deposit banks and then against them; against the occupation of Oregon, and now for it; and utterly opposed to protection to American industry and in favor of bringing down the tariff to a 20 per cent horizontal duty. This party went for the progressive principles of "Democracy," and the man who stood still got entirely out of their ranks and into the Federal party. It reminded him of Donny Dodson's black silk stockings. His housekeeper darned them with white wool; every Sunday morning he asked for them until at last there was not a particle of black silk left in them. So with Polk's "Democratic" principles; they had from year to year been patched by the addition of new doctrines to suit the changes of popular sentiments until at last no vestige of what was once called "Democratic" principles remained.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Oscar C. Hale, Esq. of Wells River, Governor's Aid, vice Col. Edward H. Billings, deceased.

It's very convenient to find one's self married not only to your wife, but to all of her relations as live within fifty miles round.

We find the following in Prentice's Louisville Journal: "The Locofoco party now seems to weak to stand. Will somebody be so good as to hold it up long enough for us to knock it down?"

A TYLER PARTY. An exchange says, a Postmaster in New Jersey lately received a letter from Washington, admonishing him that the time had arrived for an organization of the Tyler party in his town. The postmaster replied, that no exertion was requisite to produce so desirable event; that the Tyler party in his town was in the most admirable state of organization and efficiency.—it consisted of himself and the man who carried the letters, both well organized!